Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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Will the Republican Party make the Mistake of Nominating Grant?

We ask the question in all seriousness: we ask it that it may be thoughtfully considered in due season. The undue haste in pulling certain political wires that puppets may dance out of the way; the effort to turn hero worship into an expression of political preference, leads us to fear that those who would control our party are bent upon a course that must lead us to political ruin. The ovations to Grant, in which we heartily concur, should not be, and are not by the better portion of the party, misunderstood; but the political leaders will be gravely in error if they mislead themselves as to the real significance of all this pomp and circumstance.

The wide-spread, deep-seated and thoroughly conscientious convictions of the people stand opposed to a third term for any man. This conviction cannot and will not be eradicated. It is no mere sentiment—it is a controlling political principle that permeates all the ranks of our party, and as the time for action approaches finds louder and louder expression. The men most prominent on the scenes of the hour with Grant are those who surrounded him in the last term of his office. Are they unmindful of the fact that that term of office stranded the Republican party—almost wrecked it—and cost us the loss of both houses of Congress? If they do forget, the remembrance is keenly alive with the rank and file.

We have no pet candidate. We are for the man who can win, and this we firmly believe Grant cannot do. For the man that can be named to us that will be gained by the nomination of Grant for a third term, we will engage to name fifty that we will lose. Hero worship is one thing, but political preference is quite another.

An appropriation of $150,000 has been made by Congress to begin a new postoffice at Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia G. A. R. gave Grant a rousing reception on Thursday evening last at the Academy of Music.

A Sunday paper has just been started in Harrisburg—The *Sunday Herald*. It is a twenty-eight column sheet, published by Messrs. Espenhain and Plummey.

To-morrow (Christmas) there will be a contest between two butchers of Altoona and two of Lock Haven, for a wager of $100, as to which can slaughter and prepare a beef in the shortest time.

The reunion of the 131st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, held at Mifflinburg as announced. Many people assembled to take part in or to witness the proceedings, and the day passed off successfully.

A doctor in Bradford county says that crude petrolem has most wonderful curative powers over consumption. He claims that he knows of twenty-five well defined cases of consumption that have been cured by this means.

The Chilians have again been victorious. A force of Peruvians and Bolivians 11,000 strong, attacked 6,000 Chilians who were entrenched, and after fighting all day, the allies were routed with a heavy loss, abandoning 13 cannon. The loss of the Chilian forces were heavy.

A winter of extreme suffering and misery is looked forward to by the Irish peasantry. Many families are already without means of sustenance, and the winter thus far has been severe. In some districts it is feared the distress will equal that of the famine year of 1847. Meetings of sympathy at which subscriptions have been made have been held in this country in St. Paul and other places.

The Maine Fraud.

We have said but little about the fears expressed by many Republicans and Republican papers that the Democrats contemplated a large steal in the State of Maine. Although we have very little faith in Democratic honesty, yet we hardly thought they would do so foolish a thing as to perpetrate a fraud that could not fail to damage them very much in the coming Presidential election. But the result has demonstrated that we had too much faith in Democratic shrewdness, and what is still more, we have yet to find the Democrat who pretends that the action of the Governor and Council was honest; many chuckle over it, and seem pleased at the rascally performance, but do not pretend to justify it upon any plea of honesty, decency or fairness. The Republicans of Maine elected a majority of twenty-nine in the House and seven in the Senate. Governor Garcelon and his council have made a change of forty-six in the House and sixteen in the Senate, and have done all this without a show of honesty in their proceedure. If anything is said to our Democratic neighbors about this outrage, they immediately yell out in your ears, your party did the same thing in Louisiana. This is the plea of the thief: "Society is corrupt; dishonesty prevails in good society; therefore I will steal, and if anybody calls me a thief, I will answer, 'you're another.'"

For three years the Democratic press and Democratic politicians have been lying atrociously about the action of the Southern State Returning Board in 1876, and feigning to be shocked at their alleged usurpation in reversing the pretended verdict of the polls. At last a Democratic Board of Canvassers finds an opportunity to cheat. "Shall we always submit to be counted out," say they, "and be prevented from counting in? No, indeed. So here goes,"—and a clear Republican majority disappears.

There is an essential difference between the cases of 1876 and the case of 1879. The laws of the disputed Southern States not only empowered but strictly commanded the Canvassers to throw out the votes of all precincts in which the freedom of the election had been disturbed by acts of violence or intimidation. It was a dangerous discretion to intrust to the Board, but the systematic attempts of the Democrats to suppress the colored vote made such a provision necessary for the freedman's protection. There can be no question whatever that the Boards acted within their authority. The only dispute is over the facts of, such a degree of violence and fraud in particular districts as would morally justify the exercise of the discretion which the laws reposed in the Canvassers.

It is not to the point to continue the discussion of the Louisiana bulldozing now; candid men who have read the testimony in the case are pretty well agreed that the decision of the Board was not only authorized by the law but fully warranted by the facts. The consideration we ask our readers to bear in mind is that the rejected votes of 1876 were not discarded on account of technical errors, but in obedience to a law which declared that majorities obtained by force and terrorism should not be reckoned as an expression of the popular will. In Maine it is far otherwise. There no such extensive discretion has ever been intrusted to the Canvassers. The law does not assume that elections can be vitiated by terrorism in a free white community, and it requires the Governor and Council to issue certificates to the persons who appear to have been elected by the face of the returns. Under certain restrictions the town clerks or other local officers may be, and heretofore have been, required to correct palpable errors and informalities by the precinct returns. But the Democratic State Canvassers now refuse to permit the customary correction by the town records (which, in reality, is simply a *verification* of the names and figures), and, usurping the power to go behind the returns, proceed, on the pretext of various frivolous informalities and clerical errors, to count out enough of the members-elect to give their party a heavy majority in both branches of the Legislature and so insure the inauguration of a Governor against whom the people have cast a plurality of 20,000 votes. Perhaps even greater rascality is yet to come.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, in speaking on this outrage, says:

Five cities, with twelve Republican representatives, are left without representation. The motive for this outrage is only too apparent. The present Governor and Council are Democrats, and upon them the law devolves the duty of canvassing the returns of the election for members of the Legislature. The Governor and other State officers are required to be elected by a majority over all, and upon failure to do so, the election of there officers devolves upon the Legislature. There was a failure to elect last September, although the Republican candidates for State offices had a plurality of about nineteen thousand votes.

Now the Democratic Council, by changing and throwing out returns, converts a Republican majority on joint ballot into a Democratic majority, and renders it easy for their partisans to continue a Democratic government in the State after the people have pronounced most emphatically in favor of a Republican administration. This is the great moral wrong that has been consummated—the gross outrage done to popular suffrage, and the foul stigma placed upon the Democratic party.

Although the perpetrators of the outrage have many apologists among Democratic editors and politicians, their conduct will receive the unanimous condemnation of all fair-minded and right-thinking persons. The better class of Democrats are heartily ashamed of it, and some are bold enough to openly denounce it. And well they may, for it was an open and bare-faced steal, without excuse or palliation. There were no allegations of fraud or ballot box-stuffing—no charge of intimidation or tissue-ballot devices. The Legislature chosen was fairly and honestly Republican, and the Council have made it Democratic.

There is no legal redress for this wrong—but there is a remedy nevertheless. The people will be heard from at the next election, and their protest will be both loud and emphatic. They will teach the Democratic Council that while they may be able to steal the Legislature and State officers, they cannot long retain possession of the stolen property. It is even yet doubtful whether those to whom the usurped positions will be tendered will have the hardihood to accept them. Mr. Lowe, Greenback-Democrat, who represents the Eighth district of Alabama, says "it will be an exhibition of gross political immorality on the part of Mr. Smith to accept the Governorship of Maine under the circumstances." Mr. Crandall, editor of the Greenback organ in Washington, denounces the claim of the Democratic Council that they have elected their ticket as "a piece of transparent effrontery." Representative Murch thinks Mr. Smith cannot afford to accept a prize wrested from a political opponent, even though it were done under the letter of the law. De La Matyr, of Indiana, another Democratic-Greenbacker, declares "the equities have been sacrificed to technicalities, and a great moral wrong has been consumated."

The New York *Times* says:

"The curses which Mr. Garcelon and his associates have undertaken to inflict upon the fellow-citizens, and which have been received with curious satisfaction by the Democratic organs, will come home to roost. The Democratic managers will make nothing by the tactics which they have adopted, and which are singularly repulsive to the sense of justice and decency of the people. They have fixed in advance the issue of next year's election, and they can do nothing to change it. They have chosen to make the Republicans the representatives of the popular right of free and fair election, while they must content themselves with trying to explain away a policy of which they cannot deny the selfishness and wrong, and which they adopted of their own motion and for their own benefit. The verdict of the people cannot be doubtful."

New York *Tribune*: "The Republican party in the long run must be a gainer by this transaction. There is not a State in the North in which the story of the Maine usurpation will not be read with shame on the one side, with indignation on the other; and no man who values the ballot and who is not blinded by intense partisan prejudice will fail to see in the action of Governor Garcelon and his Council a fresh reason to detest the Democracy. At all times and in all parts of the Union the record of that party has been the same. It has never reconciled itself to a free election and a fair count."

Washington *Star*: "Whatever temporary advantage the Fusionists of Maine may have gained by counting out the Republican majority, they have made a blunder politically, so far as the future is concerned. That is the feeling amongst the cool-headed politicians at Washington. The people who have lost their representation in the Legislature will be certain, when they get another chance at the polls, to express their wrath in a way that the Fusionists will appreciate, and that the Democracy will find especially damaging. Maine Republicans express the belief that the State will give a larger Republican majority next September than it has ever given in its history."

Philadelphia *North American*: "But what of the moderate and more self-respecting Democratic press? What has it to say, now that the confidence it professed to have in the common sense and common decency of its leaders in Maine has been swept away by the overt act of fraud? So far it seems to have been dumbfounded by the blow; for we shall not do them the injustice of supposing that they abhor the fraud in fact less than they professed to abhor the fraud in possibility. They have now a home field and a clear case in which to signalize their faith in fair dealing."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "An apparent Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature has been turned, in each case, into a minority, thus involving a change of over fifty members. This affair, as it stands, is without a parallel in American politics, and whichever party has to shoulder the responsibility for such a monstrous outrage upon the ballot-box will justly suffer immeasurably not only in Maine, but throughout the country."

We have given our readers the opinions of this outrage from Republican and independent sources. We now append one from a Democratic source. The following is from the New York *World*:

"Governor Garcelon and his advisers have made a serious political and a not less serious moral mistake. They have nullified the will of the people of Maine, as expressed at the latest election, on account of technical errors and oversights. These errors and oversights were committed, not by the electors, but by the local canvassers. The votes were in fact thrown out on account of informality in the manner in which they were returned. There is no pretense that this informality was such as to leave the intention of the voters in doubt. The tenor of all statutes, judicial decisions and treaties which deal with elections is that every presumption should be made in favor of giving effect to the real intention of the voters. The canvassers in Maine have unquestionably nullified the real intention of the voters. There is no dodging that fact, and with fair-minded people that fact will be decisive of any controversy that may be raised. It is plain that the defeated legislators who have thus been counted in ought to refuse to serve, and leave the organization of the Legislature to the Republicans who were elected to it."

The Great Traveler's Journey Ended.

Two years ago and over General Grant sailed from Philadelphia for Europe; on last Tuesday he entered that city once more, thus completely belting the globe. His reception in Philadelphia was one continued ovation, the display being on such a magnificent scale and the enthusiasm running to such a pitch as has never been witnessed in the Quaker City since the time she did honor to Lafayette. For the benefit of such of our readers as do not have the daily papers, we will briefly summarize the chief points of this magnificent reception which has made the past week a most brilliant period of Philadelphia's history.

General Grant and his party left Pittsburgh by special train on Monday morning, and upon their arrival at the Capital the city turned out *en masse* to receive them, with parades, speeches and cheers. The Executive Mansion was the scene of a brilliant reception in the evening, and it closed the day's festivities.

Leaving Harrisburg for Philadelphia next morning Gen. Grant was met at the Germantown junction by the Mayor, who made a speech of welcome, to which the General briefly and tersely replied. Then the great procession, ten thousand soldiers leading the van, and they were followed by the barouche containing the Man of Silence. After these came prominent citizens, Governor Hoyt and staff, members of the Legislature, the Grand Army of the Republic 10,000 strong, political clubs in handsome black dress suits, concluding with representatives of the State and city industries. Everything passed off in excellent style, and the participants had reason to congratulate themselves. Over 30,000 were in line.

That evening the General and his wife were the guests of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, at his marble mansion on Walnut street. As many of Grant's old cabinet officers as possible were present. The banquet was superb.

On Wednesday General Grant received a cordial welcome at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, and afterward held a public reception at Independence Hall. He attended an afternoon performance of "Pinafore" at the Academy of Music, where he was cheered by the spectators. In the evening the Mayor held a reception at which the ex-President was banquetted and toasted as usual.

On Thursday the veteran of Vicksburg gave himself up to his comrades of the Grand Army, gathering with them around the camp-fire in the Academy of Music. He addressed the boys to a greater length than is his wont, and was by them presented with a beautiful badge of gold, inscribed to "Veteran 1863–1866."

On Friday Grant was on 'Change. He was received in the most liberal manner by the members of that body. The building was decorated very elaborately. One of the longest speeches he ever made was delivered at this time to the merchants and others assembled. He showed up the consular system in a most thorough manner, and gave evidence that his eyes had not been closed nor his brain dormant while abroad. The speech has been generally commended.

Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, the millionaire banker of the city, tendered to the General and his party a most princely reception in the evening, and his palatial residence was the scene of festivities, whose magnificence almost surpasses imagination.

The scenes of Saturday were of a more quiet character. General Grant visited the schools in the morning, in the afternoon giving a reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. The day ended with a banquet in St. George's Hall.

Thus came and went this week of weeks in the City of Brotherly Love. Its like has never been equaled in that city within the memory of the present generation, and that it will ever be surpassed is hardly likely. Philadelphia has honored a great commander, a mighty hero, in a way of which she may well be proud.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Dec. 18, 1879.

The monstrous crime committed in Maine is one of the exciting topics here. The stealing of a Legislative majority of 36 Republicans honestly and fairly elected, is an offence more rank than any yet charged to the Democracy since the rebellion. It is so glaring that the better part of the Democrats decline to father it, and all the Greenbackers, except Ladd, of Maine, refuse to acknowledge it as the work of their friends, and Ladd very properly says now that he is not a Greenbacker, but a Democrat. Mr. De La Matyr, of Indiana, who did more service for the Greenback Democratic combination in Maine than any other man last summer, denounces the crime as one under which no party can stand up. The fact is, the Greenbackers and all others outside of the Bourbon Democrats have as much reason for apprehension as the Republicans, for such acts plainly point to fraud and violence as the only means upon which the party of revolution can rely for success.

The meeting of the National Committee here yesterday was a happy and harmonious affair. Senator J. Donald Cameron was chosen chairman for the time preceeding the National Convention, and Col. Thos B. Keogh, was chosen secretary. The Convention will be in Chicago. Everybody seems to be suited with the result. Senator Cameron is wealthy and liberal and will bring great strength to the management of the party machinery.

The Bayard resolution to take away the legal tender quality of greenbacks was discussed yesterday by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who opposed it. It is probable that the discussion will be confined chiefly to Democrats, and that after they have expressed their minds freely it will be tabled indefinitely.

It looks as though the question of the Mississippi river improvements was disposed of for some time to come. The House Committee on that subject have agreed to take a trip down that river in the fall of 1880, to see what should be done. If that programme is adoped, nothing will be done by this Congress probably.

It is thought that the Washington Monument can be completed in 1883. It will cost $677,000 according to estimates, but by the usual rule twenty-five per cent. should be added to that. Estimates for work done by contract are never half enough.

The Bourbon Democrats are much disturbed about the political situation in Virginia. Gen. Mahone, who has been elected U. S. Senator, by a combination of Democrats and malcontents is suspected to incline towards the Republicans. PHIL.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Dennis Kearney is going to blat again in the Bay State.

Congress adjourned on Friday for a recess until January 6th.

The Grand Army Posts throughout the State are increasing their membership.

There are fifty-seven prisoners in the Lehigh county Jail, one-half of which are miners.

A son of Henry Fullmer, an Easton millionaire has been tried and convicted of larceny.

Congress has been for the past week discussing the pros and cons of the darkey and redskin questions.

A father and two sons have gone mad in Newark, N. J. Religious excitement is supposed to be the cause.

The elevated roads in New York are popular, 30,000,000 passengers having patronized them during the past year.

The American consuls in Scotland are sending in glooming reports of the condition of trade and agriculture in that country.

General Mahone has been elected Senator from Virginia over Senator Withers, the present incumbent. He represents the Readjusters.

Kelly, the chief mover in the great Manhattan Bank robbery, has been sent to the penitentiary from the New York Courts for ten years.

The Hickory brewery in Altoona was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst., entailing a loss of nearly $20,000 with an insurance of $15,000. Cause unknown.

A train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Thursday struck and instantly killed Mrs. Kramer and Miss Young, who were crossing the track at Reddington, Pa.

The Presbyterian Synod of Long Island, Thursday afternoon, by two-thirds vote, sustained Dr. Talmage by dismissing the appeal from the decision of the Presbytery in his case.

Great excitement exists in Indiana over the negro exodus to that State. At Shelbyville the last party was surrounded at the depot by a mob, and threats so openly made that they did not leave the train, but went on to some point beyond.

It is rumored that Chas. E. Baker, of the Evansville Elevator, Evansville, Ind., has absconded, leaving debts amounting to $80,000. He is reported to have shipped grain stored in his elevator, and drawn money on the bills of lading.

Poetry.

The Mountain Brook.

A trickling stream, the mountain rocks among
Flowed merrily along its rugged way,
And in a voice of rippling music sung
A cheerful song through all the summer day;
The gray old rocks, as o'er its tide they bent,
From its low words learned lesson of content.

At length, as days went by, grown strong and wide,
With cheerful heart it took its way along
The meadow-land, and softly strove to chide
The meadow-grass for singing, with its song;
Each meadow-flow'r bent down its tiny cup,
And from its flow took drops of courage up.

At length it gained the barren pasture land,
Where, 'mid the withered grass that formed his throne,
A pine tree stood and frowned on every hand,
In mute complaint that he was all alone;
The loving stream o'er him pure tear-drops shed,
And with sweet words the old tree comforted.

Then, weary with its work, longing for rest,
It crept with tired feet along the lea,
And, as an infant seeks its mother's breast,
Crept down into the bosom of the sea;
The loving sea embraced the weary one,
And murmured low, "O mountain stream, well done!"

—*Bowdoin Bugle.*

Our Story Teller.

Running "Pilot."

"Who is standing pilot this evening?" said the superintendent or "boss," as he was called.

"Seth Martin," was the foreman's reply.

"Tell him to come up here, will you? and hurry up."

The foreman hastened away, and both he and Seth Martin must have "spread themselves," as the former said, for in a few minutes the engine-driver stood before his chief.

The great man took a comprehensive look at the engineer, who flinched not a muscle. His clear, steady eyes were as blue as the sky; a handsome brown beard ornamented his face, which, albeit rather dirty, was full of character and determination. To use the popular expression, "he was pure gold down to bedrock."

The superintendent, satisfied with his scrutiny, nodded to the engine-driver, and said:

"There's a special train up out of Collinsville, to-night, Seth,"

"I know that," was the curt response.

"And it will require close watching," continued the chief.

"I suppose so—I know that," replied Seth.

"You are mighty knowing this evening," said the superintendent, smiling; "but there is one thing you don't know, sonny. You don't know you are going to run pilot to that train."

"Yes I do," replied the engine-driver.

"Who in thunder told you so, then? I did not know it myself till ten minutes ago."

"You told me this minute, then I knew it," replied Seth, smiling, and disclosing his white, even teeth. "I'm ready, boss."

"Seth Martin, you ought to be a judge; your talents are thrown away in this line. But listen; we've no time to split straws in chaff. There's a very festive gang of desperadoes hanging about up Dartford way. They nearly wrecked the through Pacific last week. Fortunately the passengers were handy with their shootin'-irons, and bullets was raining pretty thick, else there would have been something unpleasant."

"Wa'al, go ahead," said the engine-driver.

"Now you must run pilot to the special train and see that the line's clear up as far as Dartford city. You can shunt at the Trestle Bridge siding and wait to pull the wagons up the Bunker incline through the cuttings. Once safe there we can rattle along, and mind ye keep a good lookout."

"You bet," was Seth's rep'y. "I'd better take my six shooter, I suppose. We'll have to fight, maybe?"

"Most likely," replied the superintendent, coolly. "Keep this quiet. I've got men on the lookout all along the line. Who's your mate?"

"English Tom Atkins," was the reply. "He's grit!"

"All right, then," said the chief. "Now, don't drink; keep a full head of steam; bring back the specie safe, and—"

"Wa'al?" drawled the other coolly.

"I'll provide for your family if you're hurt or shot; if not, I'll reward you."

"Is that all, then? Well, good night, boss, and thank ye."

"Good luck," was the answer; "I'll not forget you."

Seth Martin turned away with a nod of acknowledgment, and directed his steps to the shed where his engine was "standing pilot." This means that the engine had steamed up (or was "in steam," to speak technically), and was ready for any sudden emergency. The driver was just as well pleased to run a couple of hundred miles on a dark night, even when the choice of being shot, as to have an invitation to the "White House" itself.

"Tom!"

"Hello," came back in an unmistakable English voice.

"Fire up a bit; we're bound west; specie pilot; 10 o'clock. Keep it quiet."

A man unseen by the driver put up his head to listen.

Seth was a man of action, and so was his mate, Tom Atkins. They looked to the engine and their revolvers; put a dozen cartridges in a tin can; filled a similar can with some old Bourbon whisky at a saloon close by, whither they were followed by the man who had been listening to their conversation, and who noted their preparations.

After communicating with some accomplice, this mysterious individual left the saloon and made his way toward the signal box, which stood some distance down the line.

As soon as the engine-driver and his mate were recognized, they were warmly welcomed, for they were favorites. Many drinks were tendered for their acceptance, and declined on various pleas, till at length one man declared the Britisher wanted to fix an insult on a free-born citizen. He offered Seth and Tom a glass apiece, saying, "What's up mate? Swore off, eh?"

"For this evening," replied Seth, "but I'd rather drink than fight just now, I'll take your treat." So the men each took the proffered glass, but scarcely tasted it; and soon afterward Seth, fearing that some inkling of his intended mission might leak out, beckoned to his fireman to follow as soon as possible, and then left the saloon. He lit a cigar, climbed up into the cab of his engine (all American locomotives are protected and closed in), and began to smoke.

He smoked in comfort for about a quarter of an hour, then he felt "queer."

"These is stronger cigars than usual," he muttered, and he threw it from him. But the oppression of his brain became heavier; he felt very sleepy now.

"I think I'll have a nap; its only about 9 o'clock. I must; there's an hour yet. I wonder where Tom is. Its my opinion Tom will drink too much or—"

His train of thought was suddenly interrupted. All at once it flashed upon him that he himself had been "drugged" in the saloon.

"That's it; what a thundering idiot I am." He essayed to rise, but felt quite bewildered. He made hopeless attempts to stand upright, but could do nothing. He was as useless as a child; but worse than all, he was conscious of his inability to do duty. Ten o'clock rang out. He struggled to his feet. His head was spinning round, his feet were heavy as leaden weights. He opened the sliding-door, but ere he could descend a blow from behind sent him flying into space—a splash, and down he sank into a large pond containing a quantity of surplus water for the locomotive tanks.

At the same moment three men climbed up on the engine, and, with a low but hearty chuckle, started it out from the siding.

"I think we did that neat," said the shortest of the party. "I didn't listen to the boss for nothing this time. The specie train will run after all, you see. Oh, they couldn't catch me tripping. No sir."

"The Savage will do the bridge, I suppose," said another. "He's to work on the up line, isn't he?"

"Aye, only on that side. Ye did that Britisher pretty, I must say. He and Seth was kinder cautious, too."

"I mixed it pretty strong," said the other, with a savage laugh. "Did you settle the signals, Abe?"

"Aye; telegraphed ourselves on special, and then cut the wires and smashed the instruments. We're clear now to Dartford City. What's that?" he added, hastily, as the engine lurched for a second and lifted.

"Only the points. We're out now. We can run easy, I s'pose. She won't bust, I hope. Here goes."

The speaker, who knew little about engine-driving, turned on the steam, and away they went. He turned his head for a moment. "There's something moving yonder; they've found Seth, likely."

But this portion of the gang of desperadoes had met their match in English Tom Atkins. For a moment or two he had been overcome by the drugged whiskey, but a simple and very effective remedy cured him, at the cost of a few moments' sickness. Creeping along the ground, for he could not walk, he conceived the idea of following these men, so he held the points open and sent the "bravoes" away into the night on the up line. He proposed to give the alarm, and follow (on the down metals) with a superior force. But fate was drawing the fugitives to destruction. The up line was cut at the bridge.

"Lend a hand, mate, I'm drowndin'!" This is what Tom heard as he crawled rather than walked across the metals to seek assistance.

"Seth—Seth Martin; what's happened to you?"

"Them varmints tossed me in here when I was half stupid, but the water has done me good. Help me out, Tom, and we'll fix them yet."

Tom, who was rapidly recovering, lent all the assittance he could; and then the dripping driver, quickly wringing the water from his clothes, said, when his mate had told him what he had done—

"Don't breathe a syllable to mortal man. I know Bob Franklin's engine is in steam by now for the cross traffic. We'll fire her up and run them down. We may save the specie yet. Hurry down to the signal box while I get out the engine."

Tom hastened away as desired, but soon came back with the intelligence that the box was empty and the wire cut.

"We daresn't say a word now," said Seth. "What fools we were to take them drinks. Now, Tom, shove in some wood while I oil the cranks. I'll leave word for the foreman; we must trust him."

All these preparations were made almost as quickly as they are here described. In ten minutes the engine was ready, and as noiselessly as possible the great locomotive was brought out of the shed, but tender first.

"Never mind," said Seth, when Tom objected. "We can run about as quick. Now, are you ready?"

The foreman came up at that moment. "If you do succeed, your fortunes are made. If you fail, I wouldn't answer for your lives. Take my revolver," he added, "and be off."

Seth thanked him, adding gloomily. "If we fail, we'll never come back alive. For us to be hocussed with 'Bourbon' is disgrace enough."

A whistle. The foreman opened the points and the engine sped away on the down line in full pursuit of the desperadoes to save the specie train if possible..

"We've no headlamp!" exclaimed Tom, suddenly.

"So much the better; we don't wan't to advertise ourselves to-night. There's a flash of something; guess we'll have a storm."

The remark was not uncalled for. The gleam of lightning every now and then appeared to rest upon the steel handles and glint along the rails. There was a moaning sound in the air, a feeling of oppression, while occasionally a heavy splash of rain would drop upon the roof of the cab in which the men journeyed.

They absolutely flew along the track. Over the apparently boundless prairie the line was laid. Not a station for miles. A few water places at intervals alone broke the level character of the prospect when the fitful lightning lit up the surroundings. Pitch dark over head, except when the flashes came, and the only light before the rapidly moving glare of the furnace of fire on the road.

"It's past 11," said the driver. "We ought to have pulled them up. We've run this thirty miles in the half hour. There's Buffalo Creek," he added, as they skimmed past.

"Well, then, Dartford is only another thirty, and the trestle siding on the top of the cutting is only twenty-five."

"We must pass them at the curve below. Hallo! look out, mind that hand lamp."

Tom turned the slide and looked ahead. Seth shut off steam.

"There they are. Lucky we are running tender foremost, or they would have seen our fire. We'll wait for them gently until they get on the trestle curve. Then we will 'wire in' and drop them. Steady, mate."

The engine came silently to a stand still. The gentle hiss of the steam, which was just raising the valves, was the only audible sound. Broad flashes of sheet lightning lit up the heavy masses of clouds, but no thunder followed. Seth looked to his revolver.

Tom fed the fire and they waited; it was their only chance—a surprise.

For quite twenty minutes the men waited; the engine in front had long ago disappeared. At last Seth said, "Now, Tom, is our time. I'll run them a race down to Dartford City, and if I get there first there'll be scalps to sell to-morrow. We'll round that curve before they see us, and come in all flying. Are you ready."

Tom signified his consent, and away darted the ponderous engine across the boundless prairie at top speed. On, on, never mind the rough track; it's death if you leave it; it's death, most likely, if you remain. There is one chance, and only one—if you reach Dartford City and give the alarm!"

"Press on, Seth, it's nigh midnight." So whispered Tom, as the engine swung round the sharp curve. There seemingly motionless, was the other engine. Faster and faster rattled the pursuer. They were seen at at last. The men were visible through the glass for an instant.

"Lie down," roared Seth.

Only just in time. Two bullets came crashing overhead; another hit the handle of the steam whistle and sent out a scream of defiance in the night. Seth rose slowly, and, pistol in hand, watched the foe.

"He's goin' to face us, but he don't know the trick of firin' 'No. 200,' Tom. We'll pass him and then—"

Seth's face, as he spoke and clutched his revolver, was sufficient to explain his meaning without words.

On, on, speeding across the prairie! Now, Seth gaining, now the others shot ahead. "More wood into the furnace; pile it in, Tom," cried Seth—"that's it now—"

A bullet from Seth's steady hand passed through the glass of the other engine and shattered the driving arm of the man who held the regulator.

"Bully," exclaimed the delighted Seth. "Now for another log. The fire was blown up, and like an arrow the engines flew along; but no more shots were exchanged, for as they were running neck and neck for one instant Seth perceived a light on the line ahead, and before his companion was aware of his intention, shut off the steam. The other engine fled away in the darkness, leaving Seth and Tom far behind.

"What did you shut off for?" cried Tom in amazement.

"Look ahead and you'll know," was the grim reply.

Tom looked ahead. A weird light was playing on the track, a halo of unearthly appearance. It shimmered and moved about like a will o' the wisp. It was a most ghastly white mist—a ghostly warning.

"What can it be?" said Tom, his superstitious terrors being now excited. "What is it?"

"It's a light, that's all," said Seth, with a fiendish grin. "I know it though; I've seen it before. There's somebody underneath the rails in the bridge, and, you bet, they're cutting the track for the specie train."

"Gracious heaven, and that engine?"

"That engine will be in the river in two minutes," said Seth Martin.

"Oh, hurry up and save them if we can," exclaimed Tom. "Go ahead."

"Gently, more gently; let them get on a bit." He turned on steam, but ere they had passed half the distance in the direction of the light a loud crash was heard, and amid screams of human agony the trestle bridge sank down—down—gently, slowly, but surely, to the stream below. The ponderous engine dipped forward, gave one heavy roll, righted again, and then turning completely over, fell with a thundering noise into the canyon below.

The lights were suddenly extinguished, and the piercing screams of wounded and scalded men arose, mingled with the hissing stream and a dull roar of thunder. The storm had burst.

"Caught in their own trap," exclaimed Seth. "Serves them right! Poor critters, I'm kinder sorry, too."

"Let us help them," cried Tom.

"Help! yes; let us run on to Dartford and stop the traffic; the specie is due in ten minutes."

"Cross that bridge?" exclaimed the fireman.

"Yes, sir, cross that bridge. I'm going to try it," replied Seth. "Will you chance it?"

"Yes," was the brave answer; "it's kill or cure."

"Here goes then: shake hands. God bless ye mate; if we don't meet again, tell them I died at my post like a man."

The driver and firemen clasped hands in silence, and, Seth turning on the full pressure of steam, the engine gathered itself up for the final race.

Not a sound escaped either of the men. Side by side they stood. As they approached they could see a red glare. The bridge had caught fire. As they shot past a form of two hurried quickly out of sight—some of the desperate band now cowed and crushed. In a moment more the bridge was in full view. The crackling timbers of the up line were all burning around the mighty monster engine, which still emitted smoke and flame. As a flash of lightning will in one brief second reveal surrounding objects distinctly, so the glare of the engine dashed along—a roar, a creaking noise, the flame leaped up beneath—and the danger was over. The down line had not been undermined.

As they slackened speed a long, deep whistle was heard, and a dim speck was seen like a pin's head on the line in front.

"There's the specie, Tom. We've done our duty. Run down easy and then see if we can't help the unfortunate loafers under the bridge. It was a narrow squeak!"

It was, indeed. The specie train was saved though, and the fillibusters taken in the act. Three were drowned, and two more so terribly injured that they died soon after from the effects. Seth and Tom were rewarded, and the former was subsequently made inspector; but he and Tom often talk of that summer night when they were so nearly killed while running pilot.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two Thousand Miles of Ironbound Track—Brief Historical Sketch of this Great Corporation—What it is now.

The events of the past week, culminating in the sale of the Lewisburg branch railroad, and the announcement that two more feeders are to be built in Clinton county, for the purpose of tapping valuable coal mines, and the movement in other directions, have caused public interest to concentrate on this great railroad—the greatest in the world—which requires more genius, vigilance aud executive ability to manage it, than to be President of the United States. In view of these facts the following brief sketch will be found worth reading:

FIRST PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Pennsylvania embarked in the work of constructing her public improvements in the year 1822, when an act was passed authorizing the construction of the Pennsylvania canal at the expense of the State. In 1827 the canal commissioners were authorized to make examination for a railroad to connect sections of the canal already partially connected. In 1828 they were directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Lancaster to Columbia. Millions of dollars were spent on the canal and railroad improvements, the expenditure being made necessary by the completion of the Erie canal, which was taking the commerce of Philadelphia to New York. In 1832 portions of the Columbia railroad were completed, and cars were run upon it. In 1834 the entire line, partly canal and partly railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was open to trade and travel.

OF WHAT IT CONSISTED.

It consisted of the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, 82 miles; the eastern division of the canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, 172 miles; the Portage railroad from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, 36 miles, and the western division of the canal from the latter place to Pittsburgh, a distance of 104 miles. Horse cars were for several years run over the Columbia road, occupying nine hours in traveling 82 miles. About 1836 locomotives were regularly put at work on the road to the exclusion of horse power. The cost of the line to the State was nearly fourteen and a half million dollars. Several abortive attempts were made toward the construction of a through railroad from the Ohio to the Delaware, but it was not until 1846 that the project assumed tangible shape by the incorporation of tho Pennsylvania railroad company. The charter was granted on February 25, 1847, and the law granting to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the right of way to Pittsburgh was abrogated in August following. Mr. J. Edgar Thomson prosecuted the work of building the road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh with energy.

STILL ONWARD.

On September 1st, 1849, the first division from Harrisburg to Lewistown, a distance of sixty-one miles, was open to travel; a year later the line was open to the Mountain House, one mile east of Hollidaysburg, and on the 10th of December, 1852, cars were run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, connecting between the eastern and western divisions being formed by the use of the Portage (State) road over the mountains. The Pennsylvania company's road over the mountains was opened early in 1854. In 1857, after a long discussion, a law for the sale of the State works was passed, and the Pennsylvania railroad became the purchaser of the "Main Line," and was thereby released from the payment of tonnage, freight and certain other specified taxes. The section of the law releasing the company from the payment of taxes was decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and in 1861 an act was passed "for the commutation of the tonnage tax." During the years immediately following the completion of the road it was greatly improved, the tracks doubled, other lines leased or bought, depots and extensions built, and more recently almost the entire line has been relaid with steel rails, the line straightened and regraded. During the war the Pennsylvania railroad company was largely used for the transportation of troops and supplies, and its present vice-president, Colonel Scott, was charged by the government with the special duty of furnishing transportation for large bodies of troops and immense quantities of army supplies.

WHAT IT IS NOW.

Twenty-five years ago the Pennsylvania railroad was but a link between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—extending from Harrisburg to the latter city; now it has its eastern terminal at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and unites them by its own direct lines with Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis. Connections are also made with St. Paul, Duluth, Omaha, Denver, the cities of California, and with Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans. To transact its extended and diversified business the company now owns and runs upon its own lines eleven hundred locomotives, one thousand cars devoted to passenger traffic, and twenty-six thousand in freight service. It owns two thousand miles of completed road. Its workshops cover an area of more than five hundred acres. It employs an army of men, many of whom are mechanics and experts of the highest skill. It has 222 foreign ticket offices and agents (independent of those at its own stations) established in thirteen different States. Along with this great extension of the road, there has been a great improvement in the rolling stock of the company and its bridges. Its chief officers have been civil engineers, and they have employed in the service of the company some of the best engineering talent.

Bridal Customs.

In Sweden a bride has her pocket filled with bread. It is supposed that every piece she gives to the poor on her way to church averts some misfortune. In Norway the bride herself hands around strong drinks, that all the company may drink long life to her; the wedding feast lasts some days, and the guests have no wish to their moderation be known. In Liburnia it is the custom for the bride to retire from the table before the end of the dinner, and to throw over the bridegroom's house a hard cake made of coarse flour; the higher she throws it the happier will she be. In Circassia there are always set upon a carpet in one of the rooms of the bridegroom's house a vessel of wine and a plate of dough; and the first thing the bride does on entering is to kick over the wine and to scatter the dough with her hands about the room. In some parts of Russia the bride and bridegroom, during the banquet which always takes place on the evening of the wedding day, are separated by a curtain; the parents of the couple exchange rings, and a basket of cheese and small loaves is blessed by the priest.

Odd Things In The Mails.

The Postoffice Department has issued a catalogue enumerating nearly 12,000 separate "lots" of articles which have accumulated in the Dead Letter Office, and are to be sold at auction in Washington during the present week. The schedule advertises about as heterogeneous a collection as it is possible to imagine. Among the articles so carelessly mailed that no clue can be discovered to their ownership are gold watches, chains, rings and jewelry of all kinds; every description of wearing apparel, from men's overalls to babies' socks, books and pictures by the thousand; musical instruments, clocks, bed-quilts, nails and hardware of almost all descriptions (including iron castings for machinery); perfumery, tobacco and cigars; cheese (not excepting the Limburger variety), and almost all other sorts of ordinary shop merchandise, besides "miscellaneous articles" less susceptible of classification, which range from artificial teeth and false hair to stuffed birds and geological specimens.

The mosquitoes are enough at Chicago in June to cut a man's throat; and the stench of the Chicago river in June is thick enough to be cut with a knife, while the dirt of the streets that is converted into dust at that season is sufficient to ruin the lungs even of politicians.—*Cincinnati Paper.*

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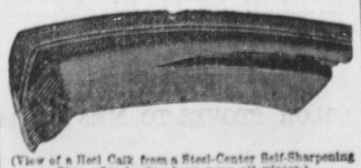

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ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	2 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 33 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
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Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 05
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co. The annual election of said Company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on High street, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880. A President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.

E. M. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

49-3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Zilla Richards, deceased, late of Port Matilda, Worth twp, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. 48 6t*

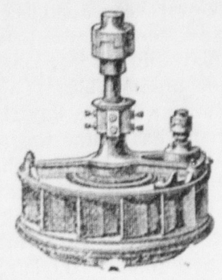
HUGH ADAMS,

[Administrator.

Martha Furnace, Centre Co., Pa.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf.

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all the others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

Charles Downing says: "I consider it the most promising Raspberry before the public, as far as tested."

J. T. Lovett says: "It is the perfect Raspberry."

It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Mo'd's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

Fourth. "Abies Sibirica," one of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kæmpferi. Hardy.

Seventh. Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

Eighth. Seeds of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebb's New Aguilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-tf

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

Miscellaneous.

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular. 11-47-12t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall Street is the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two-storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet; size of parlor 12x23 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15; four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A ARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.

For further particulars, apply to

11-35-6m H. D. LANDIS, Bellefonte, Penn'a

PREPARED COKE

—FOR—

FAMILY USE.

—:o:—

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,

$3.00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

36 3m. DANIEL RHODES,

Sept. 5th, 1879. Gen. Supt

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERCER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawyers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitor of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-1

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,

As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

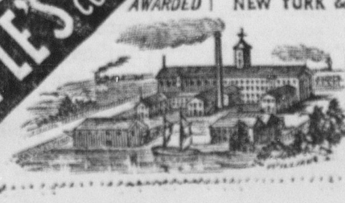
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.

STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS N.Y. & PHILA.

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.



SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this typ'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Additional Local Matters.

—The Logan Fire Co., intend holding a ball in their hose house on New Years eve. Tickets 50 cents.

—To-morrow evening the long-expected and earnestly-desired Christmas entertainment will be given as announced in Reynolds' Hall. For a month past Mrs. Love has been drilling those who are to participate in the exercises of the evening, and the amateur orchestra has practiced weekly for a long time—but this organization has too good a reputation in Bellefonte to need any praise from us. No one will willingly miss hearing the beautiful music of this talented company. The programme will present music, tableaux, cantatas and dramas, and will be in such variety and of such extent that weariness will not be thought of, though the audience be detained long enough to receive the full worth of their money. It will be a great mistake for any to deprive themselves of this rich treat through delay in securing tickets, or from any other cause. Go, everyone who reads this and do good to yourself and to the Baptist church as well. Tickets are now for sale at Blair's. Tickets 35 cents, reserved seats 50 cts. The doors will be open at the usual time.

—No better news comes to us from down the valley than that the Lick Run Presbyterian church at Jacksonville, and the church at Hublersburg have at last a pastor—a shepherd to minister to their spiritual wants. Rev. Mr. Whallen, a licentiate of Huntingdon presbytery, was yesterday installed over the two above named charges, and we feel that these congregations which for so long a time have felt the need of a guiding hand have taken a long step forward, and will not cease to advance in spiritual and temporal welfare. The church at Jacksonville was at one time the strongest in the bounds of the Presbytery; but emigration and death have sadly depleted its once numerous membership, and now it is but the semblance of its former self. That the new pastor may be eminently successful and largely blessed in his endeavors, God helping him, to restore his church to its former estate, it is the earnest desire of all who seek the advancement of the Kingdom. Hold up the hands of this laborer and strengthen him in his efforts to reclaim this field once such a garden spot in the vineyard, but for so long a time neglected, wrongly neglected, and that when it most needed aid.

WHY ARE YOU BILIOUS?—Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanses the skin of its yellowness, cures bilious headache, and causes new life in the blood. Druggists have it.

A MINISTER relates his experience thus:

I take pleasure in adding to your many testimonials, that last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day,) not being able to preach on account of Rheumatic pains in the shoulder, I bought a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, which, after using several times, relieved me wonderfully.

DR. B. PICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

Notes of the Publishers.

A dark vail of mystery covers the past of our American continent before history began its records of the Western World. This great unknown past has ever been a subject of interest to all scholars, even though in the popular mind it is perhaps regarded as unknowable. This is a popular error; for the day may yet come when what is now the prehistoric condition of America shall be as well known as the history of Egypt. A magazine is published for the special object of gathering and commenting upon all the latest discoveries relating to this subject. It is *The American Antiquarian*, published at 164 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. In speaking of the prehistoric condition of America, the editor, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, makes the following remarks with regard to the ancient populations of this country:

It is proper to observe that there are traces of a numerous prehistoric population scattered over nearly every part of the broad continent. No one who has not made a point of observing would understand how numerous these vestiges are, or understand their design or purpose; yet they are here to present their evidence, to invite our study, and we ourselves are at fault if by comparing and analyzing and attending to their testimony we do not understand the tale.

Let any one go forth into the fields and the meadows, into the hills and valleys, and search for these records of the past, and he cannot fail to trace out an alphabet more striking than the hieroglyphics of Egypt, or the inscription upon the buried palaces of the East. These works are replete with a varied story; everywhere the decaying skeletons and the silent skulls remind us mournfully of the death that has swept over the land; but the remains of fires, the debris of camps, as well as the running stream of sparkling spring from which they drank, all remind us how recently the living have passed away.

As we go through the silent earthworks, and see all the preparations they made, the walls and ditches for defense, the enclosures they erected for worship, and the monuments or mounds they erected for tombs, we are astonished at the great variety, and the wonderful significance.

THE artist of the South has been found; but his pigments are compounded from the rich Anglo-Saxon, and his touch is that of a word-master. The scenery delineated is that of Louisiana, and the characters are those of the "Old Creole Days" of 1803. George W. Cable has written two distinctively American novels, and the only two in which the bright and blooming South has been truthfully pictured as it is and was four-score years ago. In his first work Mr. Cable has obtained a fine reputation, and it shed lustre upon the pages of *Scribner's Monthly*, through which it was first given to the public, and to it (the story) that unequaled magazine owes much of the unparalleled popularity with which it has met during the past few months.

"The Grandissimes," Mr. Cable's new story, is meeting with the same favor that "Old Creole Days," was given, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best work of fiction of late publication. Coming once and the second time so successfully before his countrymen, we predict a bright and brilliant career for this young and promising writer. This story is now being published in *Scribner's*.

A NEW and welcome visitor lies upon our table—*The North American Review*. After reading this, one is very decidedly of the opinion that it is not necessary to look to the Old world for a first-class review. We have one here that is second to none at home or over the sea, and it is characteristically American.

Many people in this country are just now deeply interested in the proposed inter-oceanic Panama canal. The best authority on ship canals is, beyond a doubt, Monsieur De Lesseps, the great French engineer, whose skill and enterprise carried the Suez canal to a successful completion. Count De Lesseps has been turning his attention of late to the proposed Central American canal, and he contributes an article upon the subject to the *North American*. In this he shows his preference to the Panama over the Nicaraguan route, and evidently holds out the idea that French capital will seek a controlling interest in this enterprise to the exclusion of Americans. "Romanism and the Irish Race in America," part II., by James Anthony Fronde, will also command attention. Five other articles, by well-known writers, complete this number. Published by Appleton & Co., N. Y.

Home Testimony.

The recent completion of several branch roads in Minnesota, in the interest of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, suggests a statement of the total mileage of this giant corporation, and we give elsewhere a complete official table of the different lines which it operates, together with a map showing the entire system as now completed. It will be seen that the total length of lines of the Chicago & North-Western Railway is 2,158½. This is the greatest mileage operated by any company in this country. It is made up of six divisions of the Chicago & North-Western proper, and eight proprietary lines, and the whole system is subdivided into twenty lines in branches. To control successfully such a vast and complex system of railways evidently requires talent of the highest order, and the splendid condition, financial as well as physical, which the property now exhibits is sufficient testimony to the ability of the management.

The nucleus of this great system, the old Galena & Chicago Union railway, was opened from Chicago to Elgin, 42 miles, in 1850, only twenty-eight years ago. The Chicago & North-Western Railway came into being as the successor of the Beloit & Madison, Rock River Valley Union, and Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies, in 1859. In 1865 the Galena & Chicago Union was consolidated with it, and in the few short ten years that followed the young corporation has gone forward with astonishingly rapid strides, to its present proud position. What its future enlargement may be is left to imagination. A study of the map, which shows the system already reaches into five States and a Territory, may prove suggestive of possibilities yet ahead.—*Railroad Age, Dec.* 12, 1878.

Leading Paper in Western Pennsylvania.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is the leading newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

It is the standard authority among business men in matters of finance, market quotations, statistics of trade, etc., and each day's issue is the record of all the important events in the commercial world.

It is a faithful exponent and defender of the principles of the Republican party; keeps its readers fully posted in the political and general news of the day, and is widely valued for the extent and reliability of its news.

The Daily is a large thirty-six column paper, gotten up in the most approved style of typography, and mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a year. Farmers will save ten times the cost of it during the year, in being posted on the Pittsburgh markets.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE contains the cream of the daily news, with special market reports for the business man, the farmers and the general reader. Terms, $1.50 per year. Sample copies sent free. Address COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Jersey Wine.

This wine for sickness has long been in popular favor, but by no means intoxicating in its nature. We refer to Speer's Port Grape Wine, which has been introduced into the hospitals and among the first families in New York, the principal drug stores in this city, by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., who has devoted himself for many years to the cultivation of the Oporto Grape, and the study of fermentations, and producing an article, the medical properties of which are said by gentlemen of reputation to be unsurpassed. Mr. Speer ferments his wine by a new process, peculiar to himself, without the addition of sugar or spirits. We doubt whether there is a vineyard in the old or new world that can yield a wine at all comparable to this in richness or delicacy of flavor. All first-class druggists keep it.

The above extract from the New York *Herald* shows the appreciation in which Speer's wine is held abroad. We have drank the wine and can truthfully endorse what the above extracts say concerning its good qualities. The way in which it is matured by Mr. Speer gives it a finer flavor than any wine we ever drank.—(*Boston Traveler.*) For sale by J. W. Zeigler 50-2t

HIGH PRICED BUTTER.—Buyers pay the highest price for "gilt-edged butter," but want every tub to be of an even, bright, color. They recommend their patrons to use only Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color, as it is the most reliable known, and will give a perfect color. It received the only award at the International Dairy Fair for "superior purity, strength, perfection of color and permanence."

Indignation meetings are being held all through the State of Maine, which the people attend in large numbers to denounce the unparalelled and consummate fraud by which Governor Garcelon and his council have stolen the State.

Two farmers in Iowa tried to drive over a narrow bridge at the same time and crowded each other off, falling into a chasm, and one was killed, the other fatally injured.

We owe it to Mr. Hayes' administration, and to a degree to Mr. Hayes himself, that resumption was effected in the face of the most serious opposition from Republicans as well as Democrats, and he is entitled to at least a share of the praise.

THE REASON WHY.—The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravely deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered Kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and Piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Messrs. E. R. Chambers and R. L. Potter have been expelled from the Washington Literary Society, of State College.

I. P. MCCREARY, Pres't.
G. P. RISHEL, Cor. Sec'y. 51-1t

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in PHILADELPHIA, on the THIRD MONDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
51-3t Secretary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of FELIX DALE, dec'd., late of College township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them legally authenticated.

THOMAS DALE,
Lemont P. O.,
JOHN L. DALE,
Houserville P. O.,
51-6t Executors.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news circulated in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all parts of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour. The

FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the Farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-filled department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The HOME Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor-saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, crops, merchandise, &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

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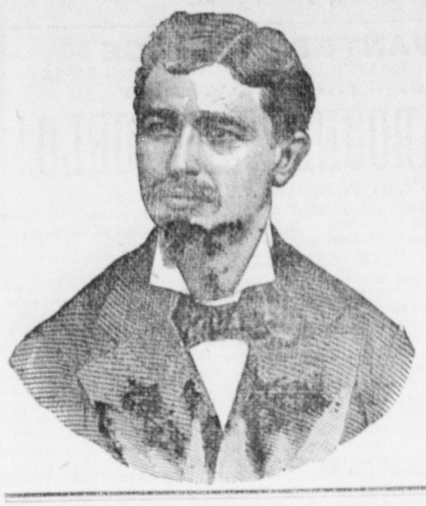

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The Common Schools And Their Riders.

The great merit of the common schools is their commonness. They deal with that primal development of mind, manners, and morals, which is the universal need of a free State. They impart that useful knowledge without which no American woman is fit to be married, much less to be an "old maid;" and no man is fit to vote. An Astor or Stewart, without the knowledge and discipline imparted by these schools, would be a public pest in proportion to the size of his fortune. A hod-carrier, ignorant and unstrained in the common American education, inevitably falls into the hands of the demagogue, who cheats or bullies him out of his manhood. Even the education and discipline given by the free high school, apart from the small number of pupils fitted for college, is as essentially common as in the simplest primary. It is not a special training, but a continuation of that common discipline which qualifies for the intelligent conduct of ordinary American life, and lays the grand work of the superior professional character. Only when we come to the normal school, and the professional departments of a few State universities, chiefly dependent on national endowments of land, do we really touch upon the uncommon element in the people's school.

The most subtle danger that threatens the common school, is always the presistent effort of a crowd of uneasy and one-sided people to switch it off the central track and run it as an uncommon school. Foremost among these reformers is always a considerable body of the teachers.

It has often been said that our estimate of the value of any department of knowledge is generally in proportion to our own proficiency; and unusual acquirements are apt to breed an exaggerated sense of their own value. Dip in anywhere, from Maine to California, and you are apt to come upon an accomplished teacher in some of the upper reaches of the schools who is bringing to bear the whole power of a vigorous personality to making a specialty the distinction of the school. Many of our Western schools have been ridden nigh to death by the infuriate methematician, who has so hedged in the path of promotion with difficulties that thousands of girls have been frightened away from the high schools, and the common-sense, practical use of figures has been greatly hindered. There are schools in which the steam is turned on chiefly in the direction of hand-writing, slate-ruling, and drawing; a sort of "making clean the outside of the school cup and plater," while the inside is filled with a mush of ignorance. Just now the study of German is the "old man of the sea" that rides the schools of Western cities, with grevious injustice to all who will not surrender to the cosmopolitan course of study. There are scores of teachers in New England who are trying to flood the high schools with a thin dilution of "English literature"; while the studies that wake up the waiting manhood and womanhood of pupils, from sixteen to twenty, are given the go-by.

A superficial sort of "object lessons" has ridden many a crowd of children out to pasture and left them bewildered in the ten-acre-lot of miscellaneous and undigested information. We have seen schools where the rider was a certain airy liveliness in the children, as if keeping infants on their spiritual tiptoes were education. And so on to the end of the chapter. It is "easy as preaching" for an enthusiastic, one-sided teacher to capture her school and turn the great current of its life in the direction where she has found her most delightful culture. A despotic and powerful master can wheel about a corps of subordinates and a thousand children by his own scheme of educational evolution, till they almost appear like a thousand chips maneuvering about one obstinate block.

Here is the call for a broad supervision of schools, by educators qualified through a generous culture and a sterling patriotic common-sense and sympathy with the masses, to keep the schools on the common track; restrain the enthusiasm of narrow specialists and aid the teachers in the difficult task of subordinating their personal tastes to the general good.

Great pains must be taken in the graded schools of cities to hold the teachers of music, drawing, gymnastics, sewing, firmly to their proper work. Of course, it is a trial to the experts who superintend these specialties to stop any where this side of thorough artistic training. But there can be found a way to use these attractive studies for the common purpose of American life. It is doubtless best to place all studies, in primary and lower grammar schools, in charge of the teacher of the room; reserving the time of the expert for the training of these teachers and a general oversight of the superior grades.

A new rider of portentous aspect is the craze, in certain quarters, for what is called industrial education in the common schools. Assuming that the mechanic arts and the use of tools is identical with industry, it would make every school-room a sort of workshop. Even in our greatest manufacturing State, this rider would compel more than half the pupils, and those the children of the people most heavily taxed, to divert a good portion of their time from the common education to which they are entitled, in order to further the special training of the children of the mechanics and operatives. Of course, the discipline of the hand is valuable to all; but some good things must be left to be taught at home or by special private instruction. And gratifying as certain results in this direction may be to this class of school reformers, we believe the common-sense of the American people will hold the schools firmly to that commonness which is their only valid claim upon the support of the State.

We are now threatened with a serious revolt of all the children of one church from the common schools, because they will not accept the rider of an infallible scheme of moral and religious training. But if every person claimed the right to ride the common pony round the school-house ring, at the same time he should have the old circus problem revived of a dozen small boys jointly and severally "bounced" over the head and the tail by the capers of the lively little beast. If our Archbishop has not found out that there is one morality common to Catholic, Protestant, Indeqendent, and Jew, in Christian America, he fails of infalliable wisdom to that extent. The people, in the long run, can be trusted to preserve this great, common realm of character-training for their schools, and vigorously keep the uncommon things of the ecclesiastics in the infinite range of operation outside.

We have no time now to speak of the new doctor who wants to ride his great physiological horse up the school-house steps; the enterprising dentist who gnashes his teeth with rage because he cannot examine the mouth of every school-child; the elocutionist that burns to shriek "Maud Muller" through every school-room; the temperance agent who only asks the privilege to make a stump speech on the play-ground; the whole crowd of showmen, book agents, missionaries, etc., who drive at the schools with a pertinacity only known to the harassed school committee. Concerning all these riders, within and without, the one thing to be said, all the time, to the people who support the common school, is the pathetic negative of Mr. Weller, Sen.,—"*Samivel—don't.*

The Country School.

The newer and better social and business education which is being urged by thousands of earnest advocates of reiorm for our country schools, might be largely adopted with advantage in cities and towns. A writer on the subject, in the *Husbandman*, very truly remarks, on the course of instruction in the country schools:

"Not only are the management and instruction of country schools usually at fault, but the course of study is very poorly chosen. Boys and girls in the country who are able to attend school for short and intermittent periods, and who generally become farmers and farmers' wives, should follow a different course at school from that employed in grammar schools in the city. It should be much more concentrated and to the point. Most of the time is usually necessarily spent in teaching the pupils reading, writing and spelling, with a smattering of arithmetic, geography and grammar. Natural philosophy, one of the most useful of all sciences to the farmer, is never attempted, and the little that is known of agricultural science is undreamed of. Horace Greeley recognized this deficiency, and proposed a most excellent plan for making it up, which I wish might be adopted in all country schools. It is substantially that the reading book which is used and studied by country pupils more than any other be made up, not as it is, of entertaining stories, but of pithy, well-written abstracts of the useful sciences and arts, made vivid by apt illustrations."

A large amount of useful information would doubtless be imparted to the children, which is lost under the present systems, with books arranged with the single purpose in view of teaching correct pronunciation of words and manner of reading. The elocution of reading appears to be the main, if not almost the entire, object aimed at by the school men of the period, in the preparation of the the long list of graded "readers" furnished by those rhetorical gentlemen, who pursue the business of school book making. To read well is one of the most useful as well as graceful accomplishments, and without detriment to this important feature, the matter of which the text books are made up, might much better for the pupils, embrace subjects of useful information, such as the philosopher of the *Tribune* suggested.

There is another reform which is particularly desirable in the country schools which is a greater interest by the parents, and a more cordial co-operation with and encouragement of the teacher. He or she would put more heart in the work, and the pupils would redouble their interest and studiousness, if a committee of parents should take interest in the school sufficient to visit it once a week. In place of a board of three trustees, with the entire thankless, unrequited duty of the supervision of the school placed upon their shoulders, all of the patrons of the school should constitute the school board, as visitors at least, and be divided up into committees of five or more, each committee having its visiting day appointed. One of these committees could very profitably spend a day, or a part of a day, each week in visiting the school, and the duty would not devolve on the same persons more than once or twice in a whole session, while any of the patrons would feel at liberty to visit the school on any visiting day as spectators. These visits should not interfere with the routine lessons, but allow the regular course to be pursued, and the process of educating their children would pass in review under the scrutinizing eye of the solicitous parents. Doubtless under such a supervision, many a careless habit would be weeded out and many a useful reform adopted.

A system of visiting schools faithfully carried out would soon become of deep interest to the pupils, who would feel encouraged to know that so much public regard was had for their welfare, and every good teacher would feel that his ambition to conscientiously perform the duty of instructor was properly appreciated.

Our schools cost large sums of money. They are expensive institutions, as well as useful, and it is the part of prudent business management to get the most that can be made of every investment. We feel certain that with the cordial co-operation of the parents in the manner above indicated, in the work of school education, that the benefit derived from the common school would be doubled, while many valuable reforms would be suggested and introduced into our public schools, when brought under the scrutinizing eyes of the practical business men and women who are interested in the welfare of the children.

In regard to a class of text books "made up of well written abstracts of the usual sciences and arts, made vivid with illustrations," when it is remembered with what tenacity the mind of the child grasps and retains what it finds of interest in these first books and lessons, it is not difficult to conceive the store of useful knowledge that might be imparted by text books filled with valuable information which would profit the pupil as knowledge to be used in the future, while practicing the art of correct reading, and growing familiar with the use of language and the meaning and application of words.

The Grain Producing Power of the United States.

An article written for *Macmillan's Magazine*, an English publication, by L. B. Sidway, of Chicago, contains the following aggregation of the grain lands of the United States. It will be seen by the comparison between the present cultivated land and that to be brought under the plow, our enormous capabilities for food production:

In the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, there are 220,000,000 acres of land, from which, if we deduct 70,000,000 as uncultivated for different reasons, there remain 150,000,000 acres, of which 99,000,000 are at present under cultivation, and 60,000,000 more may be cultivated profitably.

Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska contain 160,000,000 acres, 40,000,000 of which are to be reckoned as good for grazing only, while of the remaining 120,000,000 it is believed that 90,000,000 are at present under cultivation. Only 12,000,000 are now cultivated, however, leaving 78,000,000 of uncultivated land of good quality, ready for immediate use. Besides this, there are in the territories of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming large tracts of fertile prairie, very productive in wheat and small grain; but for obvious reasons no extensive settlements have yet been made upon them. The precise area of really fertile land in these territories it is difficult to ascertain.

Texas contains 180,000,000 acres, the most of which is at present used for grazing. Much of it will be devoted to cotton and other southern productions, but it may be estimated that Texas willl furnish 60,000,000 acres of good grain land, besides the cotton and grazing land. Indian territory, directly north of Texas, contains about 50,000,000 acres, most of it good and much of it superior land. It is sate to estimate that it contains at least 30,000,000 acres of grain lands, to come into cultivation whenever the present Indian occupants give way to the whites.

The State of Texas and the northern territories are estimated to furnish for grain growing fully 150,000,000 acres. California grain lands do not lie in a body, and it is difficult to determine the number of acres. But the yield is at all times enormous. Oregon's wheat lands are limited as yet, but they are rapidly increasing in area. The Pacific slope is expected to steadily increase its supply of wheat.

In the ten States already named east of the Rocky Mountains, there are 107,000,000 acres in grain cultivation, and 138,000,000 yet to be added. To these are to be added the 90,000,000 acres of grain land in Texas and the Indian Territory, probably 60,000,000 more in Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, making a total of 288,000,000 acres of grain land to be added, as an aggregate, to the 107,000,000 acres now in cultivation in the great grain and provision producing centre, not including California and Oregon, or the fertile valleys of New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, which will aggregate a very large area.

Manitoba and the Red River country are left out, but the long and severe winters are against them. In the first ten States mentioned, the average soil is not only more fertile, but the productions are less liable to be affected by insects or extreme atmospheric conditions. For a considerable time, therefore, this 380,000,000 acres will supply the largest part of the grain and provision surplus, except probably beef cattle. The statement that western farms are becoming exhausted by constant cropping without using manures is not to be sustained by facts. By a profitable rotation of crops, an occasional deep plowing, and at most a cropping with clover every eight or ten years, the original fertility is not only maintained but increased. The crops of these ten States for the last three consecutive years are the largest of any three consecutive years ever known.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of J. H. Reifsnyder, assignee of Samuel Hackman. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to distribute the balance in the hands of accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1880, at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

49-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centreco. Judgment, No. 207, April Term, 1878. Fi. Fa., No. 82, April T., 1878.

N. L. SCHENCK, vs. MICHAEL SCHENCK, JR.

And now, April 1, 1878, by virtue of the above stated writ to me directed, I exposed the personal property of Michael Schenck, jr., to sale, by public vendue or out-cry and sold the same to N. L. Schenck, as follows, to wit:—2-horse wagon, $9.25, spring wagon, 1.25, pair bob-sleds, 1.25, sled, 1.25, reaper, 3.25, sorrel horse, 26.00, 2 colts 20.50, gray horse, 2.25, set single harness, 1.10, lot of double harness, 1.10, hay rake, 2.25, wind mill, 75, plow and harrow, 2.01, 15 bush. wheat, 9.00, 20 bush. rye, 6.50, 75 bush. oats, 7.50, lot corn, 6.50, 12 acres wheat in the ground, 10.50, 5 acres of rye in the ground, 4.50, hay, straw and corn fodder, 6.00, hay wagon, 1.25, 5 shoats, 7.45, 4 cows, 21.00, 4 head of young cattle, 5.80, lot of household furniture, 23.50, sundries, 1.75. Total, $181.75.

Received payment in full.

45-6t L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff.

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Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. SAFE DIABETES CURE. SAFE BITTERS. SAFE NERVINE. SAFE PILLS. READ! SAFE TRIBUNE

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver is the seat of disease. The Liver Invigorator tones the system, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. It Purifies the Blood, and is the seat of malarial influences. It Promotes Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, and is a Specific for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders. It is kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Fevers, and other Disorders. To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

1880.

Harper's Young People.

ILLUSTRATED.

The evils of sensational literature for the young are well known, and the want of an antidote has long been felt. This is supplied by HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, a beautiful illustrated weekly journal, which is equally devoid of the objectionable features of sensational juvenile literature and of that moralizing tone which repels the youthful reader.

The volumes of the *Young People* begin with the first number, published in November of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00
The THREE above named publications, One Year.....10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, one year.... 1 05

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada

INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880 ONLY.

☞Thirteen numbers of Harper's Young People will be furnished to every yearly subscriber to Harper's Weekly for 1880; or, Harper's Young People and Harper's Weekly will be sent to any address for one year, commencing with the first number of Harper's Weekly for January, 1880, on receipt of $5 00 for the two Periodicals.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

☞Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. 50-3t

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

PARLOR ORGAN Solid Walnut Case, 5 Octaves, 2 full sets power-ful Reeds, 2 Stops, 2 Knee Swells only $50. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., 163 Bleeker St., New York. 4

Publications.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It has now a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it least at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government which the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington.—The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post-paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month or $7.70 a year, postage prepaid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, post-paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

45-6t I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

1880.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions on the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

The volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00
The THREE above named publications, One Year.....10 00
Any TWO above named, One Year..... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year.... 1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-three volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

5,000 GOLD For a case of COUGH, COLD or Asthma that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at 35c. and 75c. Sample Bottles, 10c. ☞See that the name of F. W. KINGSMAN is blown in the glass of the bottle. Trade supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass. 48-4t

Grant's TOUR AROUND THE WORLD!

BY L. T. REMLAP,

Elegantly Illustrated, 500 Pages, Price $2 00. Contains a full and accurate description of Tour, Receptions, Addresses of Welcome, Speeches, etc., both in all Foreign Countries visited, also in this country, including Reception at Chicago and Galena, his home.

ALSO,

Moody's Sermons IN CLEVELAND, O.

Comprising New Sermons, Lectures, Prayers and Bible Readings, at Cleveland Tabernacle, with full Reports of Christian Convention of Ministers and Laymen under Moody and Sankey, all carefully revised. Only authentic Book published. Price $2. For Agency, Circulars, etc., for one or both books, address C. C. WICK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast store has every advantage of capital, with skilful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $10,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAWRENCE & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York. 48-4t

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Dying—1879.

—Merry Christmas!

—And a happy New Year!

—Last Sunday was the shortest day.

—A good overcoat $2.50, at Lyon &Co's.

—Will you excurt during the holidays?

—A good winter suit $3.90 at Lyon & Co's.

—To-morrow begins the week we jubilate.

—A hungry man's paradise—Sechler & Co.'s store.

—The handsomest lot of cassimere suits at Lyon & Co's.

—Santa Claus is "the bigger man than ole Grant," just now.

—Mr. Cook's house has been put in fine trim for the new Year.

—Simmon's & Rankin's minstrels played in Reynold's Hall last night.

—A woman's warranted shoe 98 cts a pair, Men's boots $1.45, at Lyon & Co's.

—A new road has been surveyed between Spring and Marion townships.

—Mr. Lawrence Brown has domiciled himself in his new and pleasant office.

—Hang up your stockings to-night and prepare for a real old-fashioned Christmas.

—A number of deaths of aged people have recently taken place in our county.

—Sweet potatoes of unusual excellence and size are to be obtained of Sechler & Co.

—Captain Bachelder on the 13th prox. Don't forget the subject, The Battle of Gettysburg.

—A pleasant place to spend the evenings during the holidays will be the popular skating rink.

—Florida orange., lemons, mixed and assorted confectionary, fresh and pure, at Sechler & Co.

—We are glad to see a spirit of improvement prevailing among our property-holding citizens. The more of this the better.

—Sechler & Co.'s store is unusually full these days. A tremendous stock and a big army of customers hardly leaves room to move.

—A fire-plug is to be put in at the water works. This will afford a protection to the houses in that vicinity that have not had.

—The Presbyterian Sunday-school will give its usual holiday entertainment at the Wigwam sometime between this and Jan. 1st.

—This will be a week of big dinners. And Sechler & Co., can furnish from their store everything needful for the biggest of big dinners.

—Mrs. Sweetwood, a very aged lady, died recently at Coleville. She was the widow of one of Jackson's oldiers in the war of 1812.

—Protracted revival meetings have been held for some time past in the Evangelical church, Hublersburg. Encouraging results are reported.

—Mr. H. O. Hoffer has left us finally for Tyrone, where he has made his venture in the hardware line. Mr. Sweeny has succeeded him in the cigar store and billiard room.

—Some very ignorant, slangy folks will persist in occasionally using the word "shebang." Just as if there ever was a h—masculine bang on the face of this earth.

—Mr. W. T. Twitmire has been fixing his shop up snugly for the winter by moving his shop down stairs and partitioning off the back part of his store for working purposes.

—The publishers of the new Altoona *Sun* show much enterprise, The paper which is published late in the afternoon, reaches here on the 8:30 train, thus giving the very latest news.

—And now the *Miltonian* says that Mr. Sturgis Charles, the returned pilgrim from Brazil, has his home in Watsontown. Not so, the *Watchman*. Perhaps the gentleman don't know where he lives.

—What shall we give the little ones? is effectually answered by "Something Sweet." Sechler & Co., keep the nicest and purest candies, rasins, Florida oranges, and all the "goodies" that children so delight to find in their stocking or upon their trees.

Tyrone Depot Burned.

The railroad depot at Tyrone was discovered on fire at about 2 o'clock last Thursday morning and in a short time the building was a smoking ruin. The furniture and valuable papers in Mr. Blair's office, Trainmaster Wood's and Engineer Supplees' offices as well as much personal property belonging to these gentlemen were entirely destroyed. J. H. Reilly, Esq., also sustained a loss of a desk containing valuable books and draughtings. Mr. Bailey, the telegraph superintendent, was burned out completely. The tickets and benches from the waiting-room were saved. Records of the Presbyterian church and books of the Bald Eagle Building & Loan Association were destroyed. The entire loss to the company is estimated at $8,000. The Ward House came very near burning, and it was only saved by the unremitting efforts of the bucket brigade. It was much scorched and blistered and the furniture and carpets were somewhat damaged in removing. The railroad company has removed its office into the Ward House and the corner of the hotel office is used by the dispenser of tickets. The parlors are used as waiting rooms. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a defective flue.

The Council is much censured for the bad condition of the fire department. Although $3,000 of surplus money is in the treasury of the borough, yet the engine was completely out of order, and only 300 feet of hose were available. Tyrone people have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Brown are now sorrowing with almost breaking hearts for the first-born and only child—dear little Lena. Since Mrs. Brown went to Huntingdon the little babe was taken ill; on Saturday she became rapidly worse and the father was sent for, but he found his little one almost on the other shore. At nine o'clock she was gone, and with tearful eyes the desolate parents bade farewell to the little form who for six months and more had been their joy. The funeral took place on Monday, when they laid the babe away in the cold hard bosom of the earth. How blessed the assurance that no earth stains are upon her innocent soul, and she shall be seen again white-robed, and happy among "the purified throng."

—Splendid cashmeres 25cts. a yard at Lyon & Co's.

—Mr. E. L. Gray has, in the intervals of business and pleasure during his visit "down east," availed himself of the opportunity to inspect the workings of the large job and newspaper offices in the eastern cities, so that we may expect him to be thoroughly conversant with all the latest styles and novelties in the art of printing. Mr. Gray will have a general supervision of the job department, and our patrons may have confidence that whatever printing they may desire, though even of the most difficult character, may be done here and well done.

—How Mr. Teats manages to keep Sechler's store so neat just now, when so large a stock is on hand and so many customers are continually crowding the store, is a wonder to us. But so it is. It is just as cleanly as during the hottest summer day, when as little as possible is kept on hand, and when no one steps out of the house except of necessity.

—We enjoyed a pleasant call last Friday from that genial Boalsburger, Mr. James B. Stover. He informs us that he will expose to sale on New Year's Day at two o'clock, P. M., his large two-story brick house situated in Boalsburg, and at present occupied by Mr John Fortney. There are two lots connected with the property, as well as all necessary out-buildings. The property is new and in good order. Reasonable terms will be given.

—The idea that any smoker can enjoy his New Year's dinner without an after-dinner cigar—a "Bon Bon," from Harry Green—is preposterous. So, good smoker friends, prepare yourselves with "comforters," and get them from Harry, where good ones are to be had.

—Mr. Jacob Klinger, of Harris township, a son of Jesse Klinger, Esq., of this place, met with a sad bereavement a week ago last Saturday in the death of his estimable wife. She leaves a family of six children, the eldest being but 17 years of age.

—Scaffolding has been erected about the Methodist spire, with a view to steadying up that tipsy final that has been disturbing the peace of the dwellers near the church.

Teachers' Institute.

The thirty-third annual session of the Teachers' Institute began at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and will continue until Friday evening. The programme, according to the circulars issued by Superintendent Meyer, is as follows:

Day sessions—Spelling, Composition, Geography and Science of Pedagogics, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Principal Keystone State Normal School; Method of Instruction, Prof. W. A. Krise; English Grammar, Language Lessons and Composition, Miss Delia T. Smith, Shippensburg Normal School; Method of Teaching Vocal Music in the Public Schools, Miss J. Ettie Crane, Shippensburg Normal School; Methods of Teaching U. S. History, J. Mason Duncan.

[Mr. Duncan informs us, however; recruiting his health has become imperative with him, and he will be unable to attend the institute, or to take the part assigned him, as he will not be in town for the reason just given.—ED.]

Afternoon Lectures—A part of each afternoon session will be devoted to brief lectures on the following subjects: "Self-Improvement of Teachers," Rev. D. M. Wolf; "*Sine Qua Non* of the Teacher's Success," H. H. Hershberger; "American Literature," C. C. Zeigler, A. B.; "The 'New Departure,'" Prof. W. A. Krise; "Benefits Teachers may Derive from Visiting Each Other's Schools," C. S. Dannley; "Mental Arithmetic," Prof. C. L. Gramley; "The Map of Europe," Rev. D. G. Kline.

Last night Dr. N. C. Shaeffer lectured upon "Pestalozzi, the Martyr of Pedagogy." To-night Dr. Geo. P. Hayes, president of Washington and Jefferson College, will lecture upon "Character and Manners," and to-morrow (Thursday) evening Rev. D. K. Nesbit will also lecture, having for his subject, "Shoddy." These lectures will be given in the Court House, and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to the last two named.

KIND FRIENDS:—Owing to his employment in an unusual capacity, and the press of other matters upon his hands, your carrier will be unable to present his regards to you this year in an annual greeting; but he takes this opportunity of expressing to you all his thanks for your uniform kindness during the year that is past, in which his weekly visits to you are to him pleasant memories. If so it is that during the coming twelve months, he shall continue to call upon you early every Wednesday morning, it is his earnest wish that he shall never find you in trouble or in sorrow, and, too, that his weekly burden shall ever bring you good and joy-causing news. Please accept then, with his kindest regards, the wish that you may spend a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, from

YOUR CARRIER.

—No paper will be issued from this office next week. In accordance with the privilege granted us by custom we, all of us—editor, compositors and devil—will avail ourselves of a week's breathing spell, that we, with the rest of our people, may indulge in the pleasures of holiday festivities. Our readers will not, we think, wish this to be otherwise, for we all will return to our duties the fresher and the better able for the vacation to do our work satisfactorily and to their liking. The office will be open during this time to receive subscriptions and to do job work.

—In regard to Mr. John T. Fowler's late timberland purchase the Tyrone *Herald* has this to say:—"The tract will yield not less than 30,000,000 feet of white oak and white pine lumber, which at the low rate of $5 per M. for stumpage, is worth, for timber alone, $150,000, besides the profit in manufacturing the lumber.

"Mr. Fowler will commence operating in the near future, and ere long, the tall, majestic monarchs of the forest will bow their lofty heads to the woodman's ax. By the 1st of April, he expects to be sawing and shipping lumber from his big "timber farm," and will be able to supply oak and pine by the million."

—If your friend is a smoker and you desire to make him a present for Christmas that will be sure to be highly appreciated, buy a box of Harry Green's "Elephant" five-cent "straight," cigars, or if he is addicted to cigarettes, get a box or two of those nice, cleanly, "Stephania crystal mouth-piece" cigarettes. He will bless your name every time he takes a puff.

—Christmas entertainments are being announced from all over the county. The Lutheran and German Reformed churches at Boalsburg, and the Presbyterian church at Hublersburg have wheeled into line and have their evergreens festooned around.

—It is our pleasure to inform our readers that, wind and tide favoring, before this paper begins another volume your accustomed writer of local news, Mr. E. L. Gray, will be again seated in his chair, and to his rendering of the week's doings you will once more gladly listen. During his sojourn in the old Pine Tree State he will have doubtless gained a double portion of health, strength and vigor, and withal that Yankee shrewdness and pithy pointedness which the inspiriting breezes of New England yield to him who imbibes them. So that you may look for a bright and newsy sheet upon the 7th of January.

And to the readers of this paper he who has occupied the local chair as proxy for the past two months would express his thanks for their forbearance with him during this his first venture upon the sea of journalism. Our errors have been both those of omission and of commission, and we have doubtless said many things that by a wiser and more experienced head would have been better said or left unspoken altogether. Yet we have done the best we knew, and whatever has been said amiss has been our misfortune rather than our crime. More than this, we need not say; and so as with the year we leave you, let us say once more to the many to whom we are indebted, we thank you.

—Goldfish for sale at Green's.

—Master Oscar, the oldest son of J. H. Myers, Esq., the genial and popular proprietor of the Bush House, celebrated his fifteenth birthday with great *eclat* on Saturday, the 20th inst. Twenty-one guests, the playmates of the youthful host, were invited, and from seven until ten o'clock they made the capacious parlors of the hotel merry with their ringing joy. When the fun was at its height, all were seated around a table whose bounty was exceeded only by its beauty. The tasteful arrangement—the work of the nimble fingers of John D. Emory—was remarked by all. That which first attracted the attention was a well arranged pyramid of wax tapers, and their united brilliancy glistened and glittered with almost magic effect. Oscar is a pleasant-mannered and very gentlemanly lad, and quite deserves the favor he receives from his fellows. To the many like wishes already expressed, we add our own, that many happy returns of the day may be his.

—Canary birds in song at Green's.

—Before this paper has another issue our people will have had the opportunity of listening to a rare literary treat—the lecture and reading of Homer D. Cope, to be delivered here New Year's night. The Knights of Pythias, who have this entertainment in charge, have secured the Court House for the evening. The usual price of admission will be charged. A full house is anticipated, and with reason, too, for Mr. Cope made so good a record last year that no one who heard him then will miss this second opportunity, but will the rather induce others to go.

—Visitors in town should be sure to call at Green's drug store for anything they need.

—It is our pleasure to give the assurance that Dr. Fairlamb no longer suffers from that dreaded disease, diphtheria, with which he was attacked while at the Brockerhoff House last week. He is entirely rid of diphtheric poison and his physicians say that no danger of contagion attaches to visiting the doctor. Any who may have feared danger from this disease at the hotel, may, therefore entirely allay their apprehensions, upon the assurance of the best physicians in town.

—The most popular place in town for the past two or three weeks has been F. P. Blair's jewelry store. Have you heard his orguinette?

—We are informed that Mr. John McCalmont, an old Centre county man, died on the 7th inst., in Tiffin, Ohio, at the age of 69. Mr. McCalmont was elected Commissioner in this county in 1860. For a number of years past he has been living in the State of Ohio.

—Green's "Castor oil and Glycerine Pomade" makes a suitable holiday gift.

—The painting of the house of D. G. Bush, Esq., is now about finished, and the mansion looks very handsomely indeed. We are glad to see that Mr. Bush displays so much public spirit in aiding to beautify our town as he has in the past year.

Locally Personal.

Mr. J. N. Casanova, Philipsburg's most prominent citizen was in town over night last Wednesday.

Mr. J. M. Bunnell is said to be the most graceful fallist yet on roller skates. My, but he comes down with emphasis.

George Potter and Dick Henderson, our two representatives at Renova, came home last week to spend their vacation.

The genial ex-prothonotary is missed about the office. Mr. Harper tells us that the worthy Aaron is now at home pulling stumps and attending apple-parings.

Mr. H. W. Foutz, proprietor of the big planing mill at the car works, leaves to-day for a short visit to "the old folks at home" near Chambersburg.

A merry party fresh from the classic shades of colleges, institutes and seminaries, have came home to spend their holiday vacation. Among them we welcome Misses Nellie Orbison, Anna Valentine and Clara Milliken, and our former schoolmate, John Blanchard.

Mr. Duncan has gone upon a two-week's drive down the country. He will visit Mill Hall, Williamsport and Muncy, before returning. We hope the health he desires this trip to give him may be attained, and that he will return strengthened for his arduous duties.

—Hairbrushes from 25c. to $3.00, at Green's.

STATE COLLEGE, Dec. 22d, 1879.

The fall term closed last Thursday. Many of the students left on Wednesday, having passed all the examinations. Those students who remain at the College during the vacation are Hickman, Rishel, McCrary and Mendenhall. Prof. Reeves left a week ago. Rumor says he intends to return with a partner in life. Prof. Downey leaves this morning to spend the vacation in an eastern city. Prof. McKee has gone to Pittsburgh. The intentions of the other Professors are not yet known. It is probable that the most of them will remain at the College. "IPSE DIXIT."

—Silverware makes the most beautiful of presents. Frank Blair has loads at astonishingly low prices.

—To Miss Pruner and young Mr. Miles all willingly yield the palm of gliding upon the roller skates with excelling grace, but the most awkward skater all agree, is—well, delicacy forbids mention. We don't want to hurt anybody's feelings, you know.

—Choice perfumery at Green's.

—"Carpe Diem," that is buy clothing early. We have already made very large purchases in woolens for the spring and summer seasons of 1880 and are prepared to manufacture fine clothing at the old price of 1879, notwithstanding the advancing market. All goods in our line have advanced considerably, but remember we are holding them down to the old prices of last spring.

Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY & CO., TAILORS.

—Majolica, Japanese ware, Chinese oddities, handsome bits of jewelry and plate, plaques, and almost every conceivable style of beautiful novelties, which will be sure to please your friends, all are to be obtained at Blair's. Just go and see his store; it will do you good.

—We have received the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for which Mr. Government or somebody will please accept our thanks. It is a neat pamphlet of a hundred pages, and contains much valuable information.

—Just one more day to get Christmas presents of Frank Blair.

—Diphtheria counts another victim. A little daughter of Mr. Benj. F. Hunter was laid in the grave last Thursday morning. Two other little children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are also lying ill with the same disease.

—Seventy men and a number of teams are now engaged getting through the last drive—the rear of that 40,000,000 feet of lumber Mr. Ardell began work on in the latter part of last spring.

—Beck's is the place to get a holiday shave.

—Harry Sayre now goes home to dinner at the stroke (if it strikes) of a new and handsome clock Mr. Ardell has just hung up in his office.

—Erv. Humes now disports himself with a gaily painted, new express truck which lately arrived for the benefit of the express office here.

—In Altoona there lives a man who prides himself in the possession of twenty pet dogs, and his wife has nine canaries.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH OUTDONE—by an American—with a dry-goods box and a tomato-can! The inventor of the new wonder has made plain pictures of it, and prepared a full description for the January ST. NICHOLAS, so that girls and boys can make working imitations at small cost.

THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT.—The notice of the intended publication in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY of the remarkable series of historical papers, by Eugene Schuyler, on the life and reign of Peter the Great, has already attracted wide attention, and called forth many favorable comments.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE.

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, } 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—IRVIN.—At the State College, Dec. 4, by Rev. W. W. Campbell, Mr. Richard C. Brooks, of Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon Co., to Miss N. J. Irvin, of Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

MUSSER.—At the residence of her son, Dr. P. L. Musser, in Aaronsburg, Mrs. Catharine Musser, aged 90 yrs., 7 mos., and 2 days.

AIKEY.—On Dec 16th, in Marion township, Curtin Legrand Aikey, son of Benjamin and Catharine Aikey, of consumption. Aged 12 yrs., 2 mos., and 26 days.

The subject of this notice is a young man of more than ordinary standing. Yet in the prime of life some time ago, God saw fit to send upon him that dreaded disease, consumption. Between nine and ten weeks ago he was confined to his bed, in which he remained up to the time of his death. In the evening previous to his departure, the writer being with him part of the night, the most of his talk was about Jesus, and the next day every little while he would say, "dear Jesus!" Some time in the evening he beckoned to me with his hand and bid me good-bye, and as each one came to his room, he bade them good-bye, until every brother, sister, parents, wife, nephew, niece and neighbors had gave him the last farewell. When his sister came to his bed he says, "Oh, sister don't mourn." He then raised one sister, "How long will it be? I cannot wait." Then lying a few moments, almost speechless, though sensible, there was a sweet smile upon his countenance, when the spirit of God lay hold of him and made him strong in the Lord. He says to a brother, "I am going home." To a sister, "I am going home to-night to awaken in Heaven to-morrow." She says, "Does the way seem bright?" "Oh, yes. I see Jesus and the angels." Then calling his mother he says "Oh, my dear mother, I'm going to sleep here to-night, and wake up in the morning in glory." Then he asked them to sing

We're going home, no more to roam,
No more to sin and sorrow,
No more to wear the brow of care,
We're going home to-morrow.

Then turning to his wife he said, "my dear wife, train up my little Elmer right," clasping his hand and shouting "glory," and telling each and every one to meet him in Heaven. "I see the angels hovering round my bed and I see Jesus," and with a sweet smile and the name of Jesus on his lips he passed away. He now sleeps that blessed sleep from which none ever awake to weep. Thus another soul has fled and his spirit has gone to the God that gave it; another body has been laid in the silent tomb beneath the clods of the valley, and he has gone to wear the crown and the lily-white robe which God has prepared for him. He has left a kind wife and a small child and many near friends to mourn his departure. To his widow I would say "mourn not, your husband is not dead, but sleepeth: prepare thyself for Heaven, that when the messenger cometh you may be ready to meet Jesus. That when the trump shall sound you may with him arise from the grave, and together go to that Heavenly home where all is love, joy and happiness. Peaceful be thy rest."

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be,
But there is still a blessed sleep
From which none ever wake to weep.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal. J. S.

The Markets.

December 23, 1879

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 45
Amber wheat	1 45
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Clover seed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	4
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	8
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	10
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel	35
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	40
Lemons per doz	15
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	